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March 19, 1945

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War Food Administration
Office of Marketing Services
Dairy and Poultry Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

Statement Relating to Wartime Dairy Programs

Wartime dairy programs of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration have aimed generally at the attainment of about five major objectives. These objectives may be outlined briefly as follows:

1. Encouraging and helping dairy farmers to increase milk production on the farm and to maintain it at a high level.
2. Encouraging dairy farmers to sell more of their milk in the form of whole milk and less of it in the form of farm-separated cream.
3. Encouraging and helping processors of dairy products to channel the whole milk purchased from farmers into the production of the particular dairy products needed for war programs and most needed by civilians.
4. Insuring the procurement by military agencies and other war agencies of the particular quantities of dairy products needed for their food programs.
5. Achieving an equitable distribution of the supplies of the various dairy products remaining available for civilians.

Efforts to attain each of these objectives have meant the development and carrying out of a number of specific programs of action. Programs dealing with the first objective, for example, have included (a) the production goals, (b) the price support commitments under the Steagall amendment, (c) the feed production goals, feed distribution programs, and feed price control and price support programs, (d) the many programs dealing with farm labor supplies, (e) the farm machinery and equipment production and rationing programs, and finally (f) the very substantial dairy production payment program starting late in 1943 and amounting in 1944 to the direct payment to dairy farmers of close to 400 million dollars to meet increasing production costs and encourage more production.

One measure of these production programs is shown by the data in table 1 which indicate the trend in farm returns for whole milk sold at wholesale during recent years. These returns include the dairy production payments which farmers have been receiving each month since October 1943.

The net effect of all of these production programs for milk is shown by the data in tables 2 and 3. A two-year period of steady and substantial increases in production was started in September 1940. The high level of production thus reached was fairly well maintained for the next year, that is, until August and September 1943. The last five months of 1943 showed a definite tendency toward a recession in production. This was reversed early in 1944, and the last quarter of 1944 gave some indication of a resumption of the upward trend which had been halted two years earlier. On a geographical basis, the largest proportionate increases since the war began have taken place in the Pacific Coast States, the Southeastern States, and in the East North Central States of Ohio,

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Table 1. - Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers for whole milk sold wholesale, including dairy production payments.

Month	: 1936-40: : average:	1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: 1945
January	: \$1.96	: \$2.00	: \$2.65	: \$3.09	: \$3.74	: \$4.04
February	: 1.91	: 1.95	: 2.58	: 3.08	: 3.71	: 4.00
March	: 1.81	: 1.93	: 2.49	: 3.07	: 3.82	: (3.96)
April	: 1.70	: 1.92	: 2.41	: 3.05	: 3.76	: (3.51)
May	: 1.62	: 1.97	: 2.39	: 3.04	: 3.54	: (3.40)
June	: 1.60	: 2.03	: 2.34	: 3.03	: 3.50	: (3.40)
July	: 1.69	: 2.16	: 2.42	: 3.08	: 3.55	: (3.55)
August	: 1.78	: 2.29	: 2.53	: 3.16	: 3.63	: (3.62)
September	: 1.88	: 2.42	: 2.71	: 3.24	: 3.95	: (3.66)
October	: 1.95	: 2.56	: 2.87	: 3.69	: 4.03	: (3.99)
November	: 2.04	: 2.66	: 3.01	: 3.74	: 4.08	: (4.04)
December	: 2.04	: 2.66	: 3.06	: 3.73	: 4.08	: (4.04)
Average	: \$1.83	: \$2.21	: \$2.62	: \$3.25	: \$3.78	: (\$3.77)

Note: Bracketed figures are projected estimates.

Table 2. - Percentage increase in milk production on farms over the same period a year earlier

Month	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944
	: %	: %	: %	: %	: %
January	: 0.4	: 6.6	: 4.5	: 0.4	: - 1.4
February	: 3.7	: 3.2	: 4.6	: 1.0	: 2.8
March	: 1.8	: 4.0	: 4.3	: 1.0	: 0.3
April	: 1.2	: 6.6	: 3.9	: -0.6	: 0.0
May	: 0.1	: 7.3	: 3.5	: -2.1	: 0.3
June	: 3.2	: 3.6	: 4.1	: 0.2	: - 0.6
July	: 2.0	: 5.0	: 4.6	: 0.0	: - 1.7
August	: 1.7	: 6.2	: 4.7	: -1.8	: - 2.4
September	: 4.4	: 5.5	: 2.8	: -2.6	: 0.9
October	: 5.6	: 5.3	: 0.8	: -2.2	: 3.6
November	: 4.0	: 6.1	: -0.3	: -2.3	: 4.9
December	: 3.5	: 6.3	: 0.1	: -2.3	: 4.6
Year	: 2.5	: 5.5	: 3.2	: -0.9	: 0.7

Table 3. - Milk production on farms by geographic regions

Region	: 1936-40 :	1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944
(Millions of pounds)					
North Atlantic	: 16,721 :	17,017	: 18,270 :	17,575	: 17,828
East North Central	: 20,152 :	32,475	: 33,830 :	33,449	: 34,187
West North Central	: 26,384 :	20,410	: 30,245 :	30,140	: 20,174
South Atlantic	: 6,436 :	6,876	: 7,056 :	7,143	: 7,355
East South Central	: 6,156 :	6,416	: 6,806 :	6,050	: 7,140
West South Central	: 8,498 :	0,131	: 0,282 :	0,178	: 0,243
Mountain	: 4,158 :	4,669	: 4,823 :	4,854	: 4,832
Pacific	: 7,780 :	8,604	: 8,820 :	8,842	: 0,184
United States	: 105,285 :	115,498	: 119,240 :	118,140	: 118,052

Percentage increases over the preceding year

	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944
North Atlantic	: 4.1	: 3.2	: 2.0	: - 3.8	: 1.4
East North Central	: 3.7	: 6.0	: 4.2	: - 1.2	: 2.2
West North Central	: 3.2	: 6.1	: 2.8	: - 0.3	: - 3.2
South Atlantic	: 0.2	: 4.6	: 2.6	: 1.2	: 3.0
East South Central	: - 4.0	: 7.0	: 7.5	: 0.9	: 2.7
West South Central	: - 1.9	: 7.0	: 1.7	: - 1.1	: 0.7
Mountain	: 2.6	: 6.1	: 3.3	: 0.6	: - 0.5
Pacific	: 4.6	: 3.8	: 2.6	: 0.1	: 3.9
United States	: 2.5	: 5.5	: 3.2	: - 0.0	: 0.7

Table 4. - Average price per pound received by farmers for butterfat in farm-separated cream, including production payments

Month	: 1936-40 :	1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: 1945
	: average :					
	: Cents :	Cents	: Cents	Cents	: Cents	Cents
January	: 31.3 :	31.1	: 36.2 :	49.6	: 55.9	: 61.0
February	: 30.8 :	30.5	: 36.2 :	50.0	: 56.0	: 61.0
March	: 20.5 :	30.7	: 35.7 :	50.5	: 50.1	: (61.2)
April	: 28.0 :	32.6	: 37.0 :	51.3	: 58.7	: (60.7)
May	: 26.4 :	34.7	: 38.6 :	50.6	: 56.7	: (60.7)
June	: 26.0 :	35.7	: 37.4 :	40.2	: 56.2	: (60.2)
July	: 27.2 :	36.6	: 37.6 :	40.2	: 56.2	: (60.2)
August	: 28.1 :	36.0	: 40.7 :	49.8	: 56.2	: (60.2)
September	: 28.6 :	36.8	: 43.1 :	50.4	: 60.3	: (60.2)
October	: 20.7 :	36.5	: 46.5 :	55.1	: 60.4	: (66.3)
November	: 30.7 :	36.7	: 47.8 :	55.2	: 60.8	: (66.7)
December	: 32.5 :	36.0	: 48.9 :	55.3	: 61.1	: (67.0)
Average	: 29.1 :	34.5	: 40.5 :	51.4	: 58.1	: (62.1)

Note: Bracketed figures are projected estimates.

Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In the last two years particularly, milk production in the Great Plains and Mountain States has shown a slight tendency to decline.

The second major objective—encouraging farmers to deliver more of their milk as whole milk—has involved (a) increasing the return to the farmer for whole milk relative to the return from the equivalent quantity of farm-separated cream, and (b) providing readily available marketing outlets for whole milk through financing new plants and through helping processors to obtain transportation, receiving, and manufacturing facilities for producing skim milk and whole milk products.

The net returns to farmers per pound of butterfat in farm-separated cream are shown in table 4, including the dairy production payments as projected through 1945. By comparison with the data in table 1 it will be seen that the increases in milk prices have been substantially larger. This comparison is highlighted by the data in table 5 showing the apparent return to farmers for nonfat solids in whole milk sold by farmers for manufacturing purposes. These data show the amount by which the farm return for 100 pounds of whole milk has exceeded the farm return for an equivalent quantity of butterfat in farm-separated cream. Particularly when augmented by the differences in rates of dairy production payments beginning in October 1943; the returns for nonfat solids in whole milk have increased much more since the war began than the returns for butterfat. The readjustment in these rates beginning in April 1945 will sharply reduce the monetary incentive for the delivery of whole milk.

The net effectiveness of this program is shown by the data in table 6 which indicate the changes in recent years in the form in which farmers have been marketing their milk. With only a 13 percent increase in total milk production between 1936-40 and 1944, farmers increased their whole milk sales by more than 50 percent. Sales in the form of farm-separated cream actually declined. So also did direct retail sales of milk and cream by farmers.

The third major objective—channelling the whole milk into the most essential uses—has been a constantly shifting objective and has involved a continuous balancing of particular war needs with shortages in civilian supplies and civilian needs. Military and lend-lease and other war demands have been particularly heavy for such dairy products as evaporated milk, cheddar cheese, dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk, and powdered ice cream mix, especially as more of our military forces moved out of this country. Milk, butter, and ice cream, of course, have been needed to feed military forces stationed in the country.

Table 5. - Apparent return to farmers for nonfat solids in 100 pounds of whole milk^{1/}

Month	: 1936-40 : : average :	: 1941 :	: 1942 :	: 1943 :	: 1944 :	: 1945 :
January	: \$0.38	: \$0.37	: \$0.89	: \$0.79	: \$1.16	: \$ 1.17
February	: .37	: .38	: .81	: .80	: 1.16	: (1.17)
March	: .36	: .41	: .73	: .79	: 1.17	: (1.16)
April	: .32	: .42	: .62	: .78	: 1.13	: (.81)
May	: .33	: .45	: .55	: .82	: 1.01	: (.77)
June	: .36	: .50	: .54	: .87	: 1.01	: (.77)
July	: .39	: .59	: .54	: .88	: 1.03	: (.89)
August	: .40	: .71	: .59	: .88	: 1.04	: (.90)
September	: .44	: .77	: .62	: .88	: 1.17	: (.92)
October	: .42	: .84	: .65	: 1.08	: 1.18	: (.97)
November	: .44	: .88	: .68	: 1.10	: 1.16	: (.96)
December	: .39	: .91	: .76	: 1.11	: 1.16	: (.96)
Average	: 0.38	: 0.60	: 0.66	: 0.90	: 1.12	: (0.97)

^{1/} Difference between average prices paid to producers at condenseries for 3.5 percent milk and 3.5 times average price received by farmers for butterfat, including dairy production payments.

Note: Bracketed figures are projected estimates.

Table 6. - Sales of milk by farmers in various forms (millions of pounds of milk equivalent)

Year	: Whole milk : : sold at : wholesale	: Sold as farm- : : separated cream: : and farm butter:	: Retailed as : : milk or : cream	: Total : sold
1936-40	: 42,574	: 33,930	: 6,412	: 82,916
1941	: 52,219	: 35,606	: 5,921	: 93,746
1942	: 59,235	: 32,900	: 5,821	: 97,956
1943	: 60,101	: 31,737	: 5,640	: 97,478
1944	: 64,200	: 28,000	: 5,500	: 97,700
1945 (est.)	: 66,600	: 27,200	: 5,400	: 99,200

At the same time, the tremendous increase in national income in this country during the war has meant a very large increase in the demand for all dairy products among civilians. The fundamental need for improving the national diet has made it highly desirable to take advantage of this high income to expand the domestic consumption of such nutritious foods as dairy products, particularly such dairy products as fluid milk.

Under these conditions it has been necessary to try to manage the production of each major dairy product so that military and war demands could be met at all times without reducing the remaining supply for civilians below the basic level deemed to be necessary.

Programs to accomplish this general objective have included (a) a carefully administered program of Government procurement and price support activities that would encourage the desired use and the desired shifts in usage; (b) a program to expand processing capacity along needed lines and to facilitate processing in such lines by special assistance on labor, containers, transportation, and similar problems; and (c) a series of programs to prohibit, restrict, or limit the use of milk for the production or sale of particular dairy products deemed to be less essential, or of particular products for which the use of milk appeared to be in danger of becoming relatively excessive.

The summarized results of these programs are shown in the following tabulation:

Millions of pounds of whole milk used by processors for various purposes

	Cheddar cheese, evaporated milk, and dry whole milk	Fluid milk and cream ^{1/}	Other uses ^{2/}	Total
1936-40	10,181	23,388	9,005	42,574
1941	14,982	26,116	11,121	52,219
1942	17,313	29,003	12,919	59,235
1943	15,390	33,833	10,878	60,101
1944	16,763	36,100	11,337	64,200
1945 (est.)	18,015	37,000	11,585	66,600

^{1/} Includes some milk and cream for industrial use such as soup, candy, and bakery products.

^{2/} Includes ice cream, butter, and skim milk products.

These data indicate that there has been a major increase--almost 80 percent--in the quantity of whole milk used to produce the three whole milk products most urgently needed for war programs. There has also been a major increase--about 54 percent--in the quantity processors have sold as fresh fluid milk and fluid cream. The quantity of whole milk remaining available for other uses has changed relatively little since 1941. These other uses include ice cream, butter, condensed milk, malted milk, and non-cheddar cheeses.

The principal limitation orders to prevent the excessive use of milk and cream in certain dairy products have applied to whipping cream, ice cream, fluid milk and cream, non-cheddar cheeses, and non-standard dry milk. Whipping cream has been prohibited since late in 1942, that is, cream of over 19 percent butterfat. This prohibition has meant the saving of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of milk per year for other uses. The use of milk in ice cream has been restricted to 65 percent of the quantity used in 1942. This restriction was also made effective late in 1942, and has operated to divert more than 2 billion pounds of milk per year into other dairy products. Ice cream for civilians in 1942 took about 5 billion pounds of milk. This has been reduced to 4 billion or less in subsequent years in the face of an increasing national income which would have increased consumption to 6 billion pounds or more.

The limitation on non-cheddar cheeses resulted in the direct diversion of about 200 million pounds of milk to other products, largely cheddar cheese and evaporated milk. In addition, further increases in the use of milk for these cheeses were prohibited in the face of every indication of a rapid expansion. The same facts are generally true with respect to non-standard dry milk products. Such products were increasing at a rapid rate during late 1943 and early 1944, drawing milk away from dry whole milk and non-fat dry milk solids urgently needed for war food programs. Production of the non-standard products has been restricted since March 1944.

Fluid milk and fluid cream sales in all the major cities of the nation have been under sales quota control since the latter part of 1943, being held generally to 100 percent of June 1943 in the case of milk and 75 percent of June 1943 in the case of fluid cream. The desirability of increasing the national level of consumption for fluid milk precluded any cut-back in fluid milk sales, and made the decision to prevent further increases a very complex problem to handle. Every indication, however, pointed to further increases unless some restrictive action was taken, and by mid-1943 it was clearly evident that if fluid milk sales did increase further, the result would be a really serious shortage in civilian supplies of evaporated milk, cheese, and butter.

Summarized figures on fluid milk and fluid cream consumption are as follows in terms of milk equivalent and in millions of pounds:

	Sales			Used Where Produced			Grand Total Used
	By Processors	By Farmers	Total	Farm Families	Non-Farm Families	Total	
1936-40	23,388	6,412	29,800	12,044	2,826	14,870	44,670
1941	26,116	5,921	32,037	12,037	2,826	14,863	46,900
1942	29,003	5,821	34,824	11,864	2,826	14,690	49,514
1943	33,833	5,640	39,473	11,630	2,826	14,456	53,929
1944	36,100	5,500	41,600	11,450	2,826	14,276	55,876
1945 (est.)	37,000	5,400	42,400	11,300	2,800	14,100	56,500

Sales quotas on milk and cream covered about half of the 1943 sales, or about 25 billion pounds of milk equivalent. All cities under 50,000 population were exempt; sales to schools, hospitals, and to industrial users have been exempt as well as all sales to war agencies.

These data indicate a per capita increase in fluid milk and cream consumption of about 25 percent between the prewar period and 1944. Available records indicate that over this same period there has been an increase of about 18 percent in Canada, while in the United Kingdom cream sales have been prohibited but fluid milk sales have increased by about 38 percent per capita over the same period.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in the restricted areas have been slightly less than sales quotas since the quota program was started. The continued slight increase in the national total use of fluid milk and cream, under these conditions, has been due to several factors, including (1) The fact that the base period of June 1943 represented a slightly higher sales level than the average for 1943, due partly to a rising trend of sales early in the year and partly to short supplies in the fall of 1943; (2) sales quotas were liberalized in the flush production months of 1944 to avoid the danger of wasting milk; (3) milk production was higher in most local areas in the fall of 1944, thus permitting handlers to more nearly sell their full quotas; (4) sales in areas not covered by the quotas and through channels which are quota exempt have undoubtedly continued to increase; and (5) the gross national figures on fluid milk and cream sales include a substantial and increasing quantity of milk and cream for industrial use such as the production of candy, soup, bakery goods and other products, for most of which products the former practice was to use butter or condensed milk or milk powder.

For the principal manufactured dairy products the following tabulation shows the trend of production which has taken place as a result of all of these efforts to keep up production so that war requirements could be met without reducing too drastically the supplies remaining available for civilians:

Millions of pounds of various products produced

	Creamery butter	Cheddar cheese	Evaporated milk	Dry whole milk	Edible nonfat dry milk
1936-40	1,732	536	2,137	21	269
1941	1,872	753	3,247	46	366
1942	1,764	917	3,519	62	565
1943	1,674	765	3,057	138	510
1944	1,486	800	3,434	173	583
1945 (est.)	1,400	820	3,695	235	615

The cut-back in cheese and evaporated production in 1943 was correlated with the shipping situation and submarine losses which reduced lend-lease needs. The downward trend in butter production ties in with the downward trend in deliveries of farm-separated cream, and will be discussed further in a later section.

The fourth objective of insuring the procurement by military and war agencies of the particular quantities of dairy products needed for their food programs has been achieved from the outset with very few minor exceptions. Since the early part of 1943 the main procurement device has been the use of "set-aside" orders which require each processor to reserve a specified percentage of his output for sale to specified war agencies. Such set-aside orders have applied to (1) American cheddar cheese, (2) creamery butter, (3) dry whole milk, and (4) edible nonfat dry milk, both spray process and roller process. For evaporated milk a voluntary arrangement with the industry-wide trade association has achieved the same purpose. For fluid milk and ice cream, sales to war agencies have been exempt from sales or production quotas and there have been no serious procurement problems.

The magnitude of the procurement problem for the principal dairy products is shown by the following tabulation of annual quantities purchased, expressed in terms of millions of pounds of products.

	Creamery butter	Cheddar cheese	Evaporated milk	Dry whole milk	Edible nonfat dry milk
1941	81	159	716	9	40
1942	178	338	1,617	26	288
1943	477	425	837	77	286
1944	277	377	1,553	115	332
1945 (est.)	419	388	1,941	190	352

In addition, there have been requirements for fluid milk, ice cream, and for relatively small quantities of such products as sweetened condensed milk. In terms of milk equivalent the total war requirements have been as follows:

	Millions of pounds of milk equivalent	Percentage of total milk production
1941	5,227	4.5
1942	11,390	9.6
1943	18,890	16.0
1944	16,426	13.8
1945 (est.)	21,048	17.5

These procurement programs in each case have been carefully planned on a seasonal basis so as to attempt to leave in civilian trade channels approximately the same amount of the principal dairy products each month of the year. Military and other procurement agencies, in this way,

have absorbed the impact of seasonal variations in production by purchasing most heavily during the high production months. This policy has created some criticism of Government storage holdings at times, but it has greatly facilitated an even flow of commodities into the civilian trade.

The fifth major objective outlined at the beginning--that of insuring an equitable distribution of the quantities of dairy products remaining for civilians--has been approached partly through formal coupon or stamp rationing and partly by special administrative features of sales quota programs.

The quantities of dairy products available for civilian consumption during the war years have been as follows:

Millions of Pounds of Milk Equivalent for Civilians

	As manufactured dairy products	As fluid milk and cream	Total
1936-40	60,556	44,697	105,253
1941	60,149	46,656	106,805
1942	59,500	48,076	107,576
1943	46,443	52,400	98,843
1944	46,079	54,236	100,315
1945 (est.)	40,874	55,000	95,874

This tabulation indicates clearly that the primary problems of civilian distribution have been with respect to manufactured dairy products. Any serious problems on fluid milk were quickly forestalled by making sales to schools and hospitals exempt from quota. The civilian shortages of dairy products have been most substantial in the case of butter, cheddar cheese, and evaporated milk. On a combined basis, the other manufactured products have been far below maximum consumer demand at price ceilings, but the shortages have not been as acute. This fact is brought out by the following tabulation giving a breakdown of the milk equivalent of manufactured dairy products available for civilians:

Millions of Pounds of Milk Equivalent for Civilians

	As creamery and farm butter	As Cheddar cheese	As evapo- rated milk	As other products	Total
1936-40	43,789	5,451	4,568	6,748	60,556
1941	42,692	5,726	4,854	6,877	60,149
1942	41,152	6,050	4,531	7,767	59,500
1943	31,289	4,181	4,523	6,450	46,443
1944	30,844	4,212	4,087	6,936	46,079
1945 (est.)	25,933	4,272	3,767	6,902	40,874

Under these conditions, butter, cheese, and evaporated milk have been under formal rationing under the so-called "red-stamp" program since early in 1943. Cheese has caused relatively little trouble except for general shortages. On evaporated milk there have been on a few occasions temporary shortages of evaporated milk in some sections, largely shortages of the leading brands which physicians have recommended for infant feeding. The local problems have been met in most all cases by calling the shortages to the attention of the industry and having special shipments made to the shortage areas.

Undoubtedly, the most serious shortage with respect to dairy products as far as civilians are concerned has been the shortage of creamery butter, particularly during the fall and winter of 1943-1944 and 1944-45. This shortage has been due to a combination of several factors, probably the most important of which is the fact that creamery butter is traditionally the product which represents the lowest price outlet for milk and acts as a shock absorber for any surpluses or shortages. Consumer demand for all dairy products has been so great in recent years with the increase in national income that wherever feasible milk and butterfat have been drawn away from the butter factories for use in other products. The shortage of creamery butter is felt more keenly also because the civilian demand for butter has also increased sharply. Previous studies have shown that the demand for butter increases almost proportionately to increases in national income.

Careful analysis of recent declines in butter production indicate that they have been caused by (1) The failure of total milk production on farms in the butter producing areas to keep pace with milk production on farms in other sections; (2) the increasing tendency for farmers to deliver whole milk to processing plants rather than farm-separated cream; and (3) the fact that processors because of price relationships have chosen butter as the last alternative outlet for butterfat in whole milk purchased from farmers. The last two developments particularly have been brought about largely by the efforts of the Government to secure the production of those dairy products most needed by war agencies.

At the present time indications are that this shift from farm-separated cream to whole milk has gone about far enough, and that every effort should be made in the immediate future to reverse the trend in butter production. The newly announced dairy production payment program is a significant step in this direction. The new and higher rates of payment on butterfat in cream should help to encourage milk production on farms in the butter areas and to discourage any further shift in this area to whole milk delivery. Further changes to correct these basic causes of the recent declines in butter production are under consideration.

Whole milk equivalent of creamery butter production, by regions, by calendar years, 1936-40 average and 1941 to date

Region	: 1936-40 : : average :	: 1941 : :	: 1942 : :	: 1943 : :	: 1944 : :
Million Pounds					
North Atlantic	: 709.6 :	: 769.7 :	: 976.9 :	: 866.8 :	: 844.2 :
East North Central	: 9,706.9 :	: 9,573.8 :	: 8,854.9 :	: 8,481.0 :	: 7,532.1 :
West North Central	: 17,522.7 :	: 20,021.8 :	: 19,157.7 :	: 18,555.6 :	: 15,610.5 :
South Atlantic	: 312.8 :	: 315.9 :	: 298.4 :	: 301.0 :	: 309.4 :
East South Central	: 822.7 :	: 825.3 :	: 778.8 :	: 773.1 :	: 843.8 :
West South Central	: 1,661.8 :	: 2,005.6 :	: 1,810.5 :	: 1,776.6 :	: 1,724.3 :
Mountain	: 1,787.8 :	: 1,971.7 :	: 1,870.7 :	: 1,856.1 :	: 1,656.2 :
Pacific	: 2,621.8 :	: 2,593.5 :	: 2,181.4 :	: 1,849.6 :	: 1,650.4 :
U. S. Total	: 35,146.1 :	: 38,077.3 :	: 35,938.3 :	: 34,459.8 :	: 30,179.9 :

Percent of total milk production going to creamery butter, by regions, by calendar years, 1936-40 average and 1941 to date

Region	: 1936-40 : : average :	: 1941 : :	: 1942 : :	: 1943 : :	: 1944 : :
	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent
North Atlantic	: 4.2 :	: 4.3 :	: 5.3 :	: 4.9 :	: 4.7 :
East North Central	: 33.3 :	: 29.5 :	: 26.2 :	: 25.4 :	: 22.0 :
West North Central	: 66.4 :	: 68.1 :	: 63.3 :	: 61.6 :	: 53.5 :
South Atlantic	: 4.9 :	: 4.6 :	: 4.2 :	: 4.2 :	: 4.2 :
East South Central	: 13.4 :	: 12.9 :	: 11.3 :	: 11.1 :	: 11.8 :
West South Central	: 19.6 :	: 22.0 :	: 19.5 :	: 19.4 :	: 18.7 :
Mountain	: 43.0 :	: 42.2 :	: 39.0 :	: 38.2 :	: 34.3 :
Pacific	: 33.7 :	: 30.1 :	: 24.7 :	: 20.9 :	: 18.0 :
U. S. Average	: 33.4 :	: 33.0 :	: 30.1 :	: 29.2- :	: 25.4 :